GOAL: SAFE FOOD

The foods Americans eat will be free from unsafe pesticide residues. Particular attention will be given to protecting subpopulations that may be more susceptible to adverse effects of pesticides or have higher dietary exposures to pesticide residues. These include children and people whose diets include large amounts of noncommercial foods.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE RISKS FROM PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD

By 2006, reduce public health risk from pesticide residues in food from pre-Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) levels (pre-1996).

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Decrease Risk from Agricultural Pesticides

In 2002 Decrease adverse risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels and assure that new pesticides that enter the market are safe for humans and the environment, through ensuring that all registration actionare timely and comply with standards mandated by law.

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Register safer chemicals and biopesticides	105	Regist. (Cum)

Baseline: The baseline year is 1996, the year FQPA was enacted with its new risk reduction safety standard "reasonable certainty of no harm" for pesticides used on foods. Cumulative totals for safer chemicals, biopesticides, new chemicals, and new uses are displayed because this more clearly shows progress implementing FQPA than would a display of single-year results.

Reduce use of highly toxic pesticides

In 2002 Detections of residues of carcinogenic and cholinesterase inhibiting neurotoxic pesticides on foods eaten by children will have decreased by 15 percent (cumulative) from their average 1994 to 1996 levels.

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Reduction of detections on a core set of 19 foods eaten by children relative to detection levels for those foods reported in 1994-1996.	15%	Reduce Detect.

Baseline: Average detection frequencies for these foods in the 1994-1996 PDP data are 25% for carcinogenic pesticides and 33.5% for cholinesterase-inhibiting neurotoxic pesticides.

Reduced Risk Pesticides

In 2002 At least one percent of acre-treatments will use applications of reduced risk pesticides.

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Percentage of acre treatments with reduced risk pesticides	1%	Acre Treatments

Baseline: Each year's total acre-treatments (all pesticides and reduced risk pesticides), reported by USDA's annual National Agricultural Statistical Survey (NASS) serve as the baseline for computing the percentage of acre-treatments using reduced risk pesticides. Acre-treatments count the total number of pesticide treatments each acre receives each year.

OBJECTIVE: ELIMINATE USE ON FOOD OF PESTICIDES NOT MEETING STANDARDS

By 2008, use on food of current pesticides that do not meet the new statutory standard of "reasonable certainty of no harm" will be eliminated.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Reassess Pesticide Tolerances

In 2002 Assure that pesticides active ingredients registered prior to 1984 and the products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection forhuman health and the environment.Also consider the unique exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of Native Americans in regulatory decisions.

In 2002 By the end of 2002 EPA will reassess a cumulative 66% of the 9,721 pesticide tolerances required to be reassessed over ten years. This includes 67% of the 893 tolerances having the greatest potential impact on dietary risks to children.

Performance Measures:	**FY 2002 Enacted**	**Units**
Tolerance Reassessment	66%	Tolerances(Cum)
REDs	76.4%	Decisions (Cum)
Product Reregistration	750	Actions
Tolerance reassessments for top 20 foods eaten by children	67%	Tolerances(Cum)

Baseline: The baseline value for: tolerance reassessments is 9,721 tolerances that must be reassessed using FQPA health and safety standards; REDs is 612 REDs that must be completed; product reregistration is under development; and tolerances reassessed for the top 20 foods eaten by children is 893. Cumulative totals for tolerances reassessed and REDs are displayed because this more clearly shows progress in implementing FQPA than would a display of single-year results shown in earlier years.